Sponge-Jet® Sponge Blasting System

Sponge-Jet Feed Unit™ User Manual

Model:

100HP

100HPJ

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1.0 Introduction

Sponge-Jet® Feed Unit™ equipment is the propulsion unit for blasting Sponge-Jet Sponge Media™ abrasive. Its purpose is to deliver any of a wide variety of Sponge Media abrasives during surface preparation, cleaning and/or decontamination. The equipment is designed for operation with clean, dry compressed air by a skilled and trained operator in temperatures above freezing.

Maximum inbound pressure should be limited to 8.6 bar (125 psi) with a recommended maximum output of 6.2 bar (90 psi) at the nozzle, regulated on the Feed Unit.

1.1 Warning

1. The use of bleeder type deadman trigger handles may cause unintentional start-up without warning, which can result in personal injury.
2. To prevent electrostatic buildup and possible electric discharge, the unit and work piece must be properly bonded and grounded.
3. Connecting unit to a compressed air source exceeding the recommended pressure is not only dangerous but may also damage the pressure regulations in the Sponge-Jet Sponge Blasting System.
4. No warranty is given or implied as to the use of equipment and media for any particular application. Always check suitability of the system on small test areas prior to use.
5. Moisture Separator Automatic Drain-Offs must remain free of contaminants to drain properly.
6. When operating the Feed Unit in conditions of high ambient air temperature or humidity, the Feed unit must be equipped with auxiliary moisture separation and temperature reduction devices, supplied by the end-user.

2.0 Transportation

The Sponge-Jet Feed Unit is designed to be transported in two different manners: Manual Wheeling and Overhead Lifting. For transportation by Forklift, see note below:

Manual Wheeling

The Sponge-Jet Feed Unit is equipped with four wheels; two large wheels and two smaller. The unit tips back on all four wheels for transport and must be positioned on **Front Support Leg** before operation.

WARNING: Manual transport is only intended for use on level, smooth surfaces. Transport or operation in areas of uneven grade or unstable flooring will require additional restraining precautions.

Overhead Lifting

The Sponge-Jet Feed Unit is equipped with two **Lifting Lugs** on the **Pressure Vessel** intended for use with a proper lift set. Check the Feed Unit or contact Sponge-Jet for maximum gross weight allowed for lifting.

WARNING: The frame design intends the use of both lifting eyes for lifting.

Transportation to and from job sites must involve adequate restraint or packing for the entire duration of the trip.

Forklift

The Sponge-Jet Feed Unit is not designed for forklift transport unless secured to a pallet with strapping and wheels blocks to prevent rolling.

WARNING: Forklift transport with Feed Unit not secured to pallet will result in unpredictable load shifts and possible damage and/or injury.

Note 1: 8.6 bar (125 psi) (sustained) maximum inbound pressure

3.0 Safety

The Sponge-Jet Inc. Feed Unit is a pressurized, positive air feed system. Only certified operators should adjust, maintain and repair this equipment. Sponge-Jet offers a certification program to train operators in the mechanics of the equipment as well as in Sponge Blasting applications.

1. Only use Sponge-Jet approved positive feed **Deadman Handles**.

2. Before performing any maintenance on the Feed Unit, make sure equipment is off and depressurized. The **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** and the **Emergency Stop Button (Fig B #1)** on the **Control Panel (Fig B insert)** should both be in the off position to insure the Feed Unit is not accidentally pressurized.

3. From the compressor, under normal circumstances, the inbound pressure should never exceed 8.6 bar (125 psi). The pressure can be checked at the compressor or by the **Blast Pressure Gauge (Fig B #2)**.on the Feed Unit **Control Panel**.

4. When operating the Feed Unit, people in proximity should always wear eye and hearing protection with the appropriate respiratory equipment, which may depend on the type of coating or contaminate being removed.

5. Prior to pressurizing the Feed Unit, safety pins or restraints should be fitted at all Bull Hose and Blast Hose couplings to prevent accidental disconnection.

6. Before blasting all pneumatic lines should be visually inspected for holes, wear, and proper fit.

7. The **Port Hole Cover (Fig A #5)** must be in place and secure prior to and during operation.

8. Never reach into the pressure pot area of the Feed Unit through the **Hopper (Fig A #2)**.

9. Never point the **Blast Nozzle (Fig H #3)** towards yourself or others.

10. Do not remove the **Auger Chain Guard (Fig J #2)** to the Auger while a Feed Unit is in operation.

11. If the optional **Relief Valve (Fig F#1)** is activated, contact Sponge-Jet immediately at 800-776-6435(USA) or 603-431-6435.

4.0 Operation & Shutdown

4.1 Operation of the Feed Unit

Working temperature conditions for the Feed Unit should always be above freezing.

Inspect the **Blast Nozzle (Fig H #3)** for wear and proper engagement of hose connections. Once the **Blast Nozzle** bore has worn 2mm (1/16") beyond its original inside diameter it should be replaced.

Remove the **Blast Nozzle** and ensure that it is equipped with a Nozzle Washer. Replace the **Blast Nozzle** and Nozzle Washer insuring that the Nozzle Washer lies flat in its seat.

Visually inspect all **Blast Hose (Fig H #1)** and connections. Repair or replace any worn or damaged components. Ensure that all couplings are equipped with coupling gaskets and safety pins or hose restraints, and that they are all properly installed.

Connect the compressor to Feed Unit **Supply Line Connection (Fig B #9)** and secure with safety pins or restraints. Sponge-Jet, Inc. supplies Feed Units with a single four (4) prong "Chicago" fitting on a 2" National Pipe Thread (NPT) nipple.

WARNING: System is designed for a maximum 8.6 bar (125 psi). Failure to install safety pins and proper restraints (dog leash / whip checks) on the bull hose may result in personal injury.

Securely attach the Sponge-Jet Feed Unit's **Port Hole Cover (Fig A #5)** with the gasket in place.

Connect the **Blast Hose (Fig H #1)** and the **Twinline (Fig H #4).** Sponge-Jet supplies blast hose connections with two (2) prong "Universal" fittings.

Fill the Feed Unit, through the **Hopper (Fig A #2)**, with the desired amount and type of Sponge Media abrasive. Please see Section 7.5 for Media Management.

Check that the **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** is in the closed position and charge the supply line.

At the nozzle operator's command, open the **Main Air Ball Valve.** Verify that a minimum of 7 bar (100 psi) of inbound supply air registers on the **Line Pressure Gauge, (Fig B #4)** on the Feed Unit's **Control Panel (Fig B insert).**

After the operator depresses the **Deadman Handle (Figure H #6)** allow the Feed Unit to pressurize. This may take 5 to 10 seconds.

CAUTION: Do not cycle the Deadman Handle while waiting for abrasive at the Nozzle (as in conventional abrasive blasting). Cycling the Deadman Handle will usually clog the Blast Nozzle and Blast Hose.

Once the **Line Pressure Gauge (Fig B #4)**, **Blast Pressure Gauge, (Fig B #2)** and the **Media Feed Pressure Gauge, (Fig B #3)** have stabilized in operation, adjust the **Blast Pressure Regulator Handle, (Fig B #5)** and the **Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig B #6)** to the desired levels. Clockwise adjustments increase pressures.

Do not exceed a **Blast Pressure Gauge** reading of 6.2 bar (90 psi)

Adjust the **Media Feed Pressure Gauge** to the desired level (usually 2.8 bar (40 psi)) for initial operation, using the **Media Feed Regulator Handle**. Confirm that the **Blast Pressure Gauge,** remains at the desired level.

Once the desired **Blast Pressure Gauge,** and **Media Feed Pressure Gauge** levels are obtained, visually confirm that the **Auger (Fig J #8)** is rotating and that the **Agitation Indicator Eye (Fig B #7)** is functioning.

These levels should remain constant unless adjusted.

Sponge Blast™ the desired surface.

4.2 Shutdown of the Feed Unit

The red **Emergency Stop Button (Fig B #1)** is located on the **Control Panel (Fig B insert)** and can be used to stop all functions. Normal shutdown during operation is by release of the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)**.

Close the **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #3)**.

Shut down the compressor.

Close the supply line ball valve at the compressor and the **Main Air Ball Valve** at the Feed Unit. **(Compressor supplied by others)**

Once the supply of air from the compressor to the Feed Unit has been closed, open the **Main Air Ball Valve** at the Feed Unit.

Point the **Blast Nozzle (Fig H #3)** at the working substrate (away from people) and depress the **Deadman Handle**

Keep the **Deadman Handle** depressed until all remaining air is vented from the Feed Unit and the **Blast Hose (Fig H #1)**.

Once all gauges on the Feed Unit **Control Panel (Fig B insert)** read “0” PSI, confirm that the supply line from the compressor is soft & pliable.

If the prior steps have been followed exactly, the supply line from the compressor to the Feed Unit should now be vented and safe to disconnect.

WARNING: Before disconnecting the compressor supply line, ensure that all gauges on both the Feed Unit and the Compressor register “0” PSI. Allowing for adequate evacuation time as well as determining hose pliability are important safety precautions that must be utilized when disconnecting any high-pressure air supply line.

- If the Feed Unit is to remain out of service for more than one day, remove by vacuum all residual media through from inside the **Pressure Vessel (Fig A #4)** of the Feed Unit and the **Hopper (Fig A #2).**
- The resulting product of process, must be disposed of in accordance with local and/or Federal regulations governing waste disposal.

5.0 Maintenance

To provide long and reliable service, the components of the Sponge-Jet Feed Unit require routine maintenance. During all maintenance operations the Feed Unit must be shut down.

5.1 The following maintenance activities should be performed prior to each use of the Feed Unit:

- Inspect the **Blast Nozzle (Fig H #3)** for wear. Once the nozzle bore has worn 2mm (1/16") beyond its original intended diameter, it should be replaced.
- Remove the **Blast Nozzle (Fig H #3)** and ensure that it is equipped with a nozzle washer between the nozzle and its holder. Reinstall the nozzle and washer taking care to see the washer lies flat in its seat.
- Visually inspect all **Blast Hose (Fig H #1)** and connections. Repair or replace any worn or damaged components. Ensure that all couplings are equipped with coupling gaskets and safety pins, and that they are properly installed.
- Inspect and clean the **Exhaust Muffler (Fig E #1)** Remove any accumulated media from within it and reinstall.

WARNING: Do not operate equipment without muffler in place.

5.2 The following maintenance should be performed after each 80 hours of operation:

- Remove and inspect the interior of the **Secondary Water Separator (Fig B #10)**. Remove any contaminants that have accumulated in the bowl. Reinstall.
- Visually inspect the "O" ring on the **Secondary Water Separator (Fig B #10)** and **Air Motor Moisture Separator (Fig D #2)**. Replace if the "O" ring has been damaged or worn.

5.3 The following maintenance should be performed monthly:

- Remove **Auger Chain Guard (Fig J #2)**; inspect the condition of the **Auger Drive Chain (Fig J #5)**. Apply lightweight lubricating oil as necessary then reinstall the **Auger Chain Guard**.
- Lubricate each **Wheel** with multi-purpose grease as needed.
- Inspect all pneumatic component supply lines for wear, damage and connection security.

6.0 Troubleshooting

Inevitably circumstances arise that can adversely effect the performance of the equipment. The following section will guide a trained operator in the proper diagnosis of equipment operating problems.

It is strongly recommended these procedures be retained with each Feed Unit as a reference guide. Sponge-Jet, Inc. Technicians are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year by calling the U.S.A.: 800-SPONGEJET (800-776-6435) or 603-431-6435

6.1 Feed Unit will not run:

1. Confirm the **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** is open.
2. Confirm the **Emergency Stop Button (Fig B #1)** is not pushed in.
3. Confirm the **Twinline (Fig H #4)** connections at the Feed Unit and at the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** handle are secure.
4. Check for holes or other damage in the full length of the **Twinline** and repair as necessary.
5. Check that the **Line Pressure Gauge (Fig B #4)** registers adequate pressure. If necessary, turn on or charge the compressor.
6. Test Feed Unit for proper operation; if this did not solve the problem proceed to **Step 6.2**, otherwise resume blasting.

6.2 Check Deadman Trigger Handle:

1. Depress and then release the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** with the **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** open and the Feed Unit pressurized.
2. Listen for an exhaust of air from behind the **Deadman Handle** when handle is released.
3. If an exhaust of air is heard, but the Feed Unit will not run, skip to **Step 6.3**.
4. If an exhaust is not heard, confirm you are using a Sponge-Jet approved Deadman Handle and call Sponge-Jet, Inc. Technical Service at 800-776-6435 (USA) or 603-431-6435 for further assistance.

6.3 If an exhaust of air is heard when the Deadman Control is released:

1. Remove the Red Air Line from the **Exhaust Valve (Fig E #3)**.
2. While holding the Red Air Line securely, depress the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** and feel for a blast of air at the Red Air Line.

6.4 If air is felt flowing through Red Air Line:

1. Stop flow of air from Red Air Line by placing thumb over opening. This will test for a possible ruptured **Exhaust Valve Diaphragm (Fig E #2)**.
2. If Feed Unit does not start up skip to **Step 6.5**.
3. If Feed Unit does start up, remove thumb from Red Air Line.
4. Replace the **Exhaust Valve Diaphragm**.
5. Test Feed Unit for proper operation and resume blasting.

6.5 If Feed Unit does not start up:

1. Close **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** and allow Feed Unit to depressurize.
2. Replace **On/Off Control Valve (Fig C #1)**.
3. Test Feed Unit for proper operation and resume blasting.

6.6 Feed Unit will not stop running:

1. Depress the **Emergency Stop Button (Fig B #1)** on the **Control Panel (Fig B insert)** Feed Unit should stop.
2. If Feed Unit will not stop, close **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** and allow the Feed Unit to depressurize fully. Open **Main Air Ball Valve.**
3. If a continuous leak of air is heard from the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** then reverse the **Twinline Quick Connect Fittings (Fig A #6)** at the Feed Unit end of the **Twinline**, re-test according to Section 4.0 and resume blasting.
4. If Feed Unit pressurizes without depressing the **Deadman Handle**, contact Sponge-Jet immediately at 800-776-6435(USA) or 603-431-6435.

6.7 Deadman Control is exhausting air while in shutdown condition:

1. Reverse **Twinline Quick Connect Fittings** at Feed Unit end of **Twinline**.
2. If the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** is still leaking, remove **Clean Out Screw (Fig E # 35)** (depending on model) in **Deadman Handle**. Check for debris within the **Deadman Handle**, clean and replace.

6.8 Auger will not begin rotating:

1. First check that the **Media Feed Pressure Gauge (Fig B #3)** registers adequate operating pressure 1-4 bar (10 to 60 psi) while the Feed Unit is engaged.
2. If necessary, increase this pressure by turning the **Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig B #6)** in a clockwise direction. The pressure level of the **Media Feed Pressure Gauge** should increase.

If **Air Motor (Fig J #1)** sticks at startup or becomes sluggish at lower pressures, it may be necessary to add pneumatic hand tool oil to the **Air Motor Lubricator (Fig D #3)**.

The **Air Motor** chronically starts with difficulty, becomes sluggish, or seizes completely; it may need to be rebuilt. Sponge-Jet, Inc. offers a rebuild service. Call Sponge-Jet, Inc., in the USA, 800-776-6435 or 603-431-6435 for details.

6.9 Auger stops rotating during normal operation:

1. Stop blasting, depressurize the Feed Unit, close the **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #8)** and depress the **Emergency Stop Button (Fig B #1)**.
2. Rotate **Auger Manual Rotation Handle (Fig J #4)** (by hand only) 1-3 rotations clockwise.
3. If the **Auger Manual Rotation Handle** will not turn by hand:

   Remove the **Clean Out Trap (Fig B #28)** and rotate the auger back and forth until the obstruction falls out.
4. Replace the **Clean Out Trap**. Rotate **Auger Manual Rotation Handle** to make sure that the **Auger (Fig J #8)** is free of obstruction.
5. Resume blasting. Return the media feed pressure to its desired level between 2.8 bar (40 psi). If the auger still does not rotate, call Sponge-Jet Technical Service at 800-776-6435 (USA) or 603-431-6435 for further assistance.

6.10 Air Flow Through Nozzle Suddenly Stops:

1. Stop any attempt to restart, and depress the **Emergency Stop Button (Fig B #1)** immediately! Depressurize the Feed Unit and close the **Main Air Ball Valve (Fig B #3)**.
2. Remove **Blast Nozzle (Fig H #3)** from **Blast Hose (Fig H #1)** and inspect for obstruction. Remove obstructions as necessary.
3. Disconnect all **Blast Hose** connections and inspect for obstructions. Remove obstructions as necessary.
4. Remove the **Auger Tunnel End Cap (Fig D #4)** and disconnect the Blast Hose at the Feed Unit. Check for media clog(s). Remove clogs if necessary. Replace **Auger Tunnel End Cap**.

5. If an obstruction occurs in the **Auger Tunnel End Cap** area of Feed Unit, rotate the **Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle** in a counter clockwise direction to the "off" position. Clear the obstruction.
6. Resume blasting. Once a full stream of air without media is achieved, slowly return the **Media Feed Pressure Gauge (Fig B #3)** back up to the desired pressure by adjusting the **Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig A # 15)** in a clockwise direction

6.11 Air Flows through nozzle but with no media and auger is rotating:

Note: After start up, media flow is not instantaneous. Even with only 50' of final Blast Hose, initial media flow may require 15 seconds. Stabilized media flow may require up to 4 minutes. Conditions may change that period up or down.

1. Check that Feed Unit contains an adequate amount of media. Fill as necessary.
2. While the Feed Unit is in operation, check that the **Agitation Indicator Eye (Fig B # 7)** is blinking from green to black every few seconds while machine is pressurized and operating. If the **Agitation Indicator Eye** is not changing, call Sponge-Jet Technical Service at 800-776-6435 (USA) or 603-431-6435 for further assistance.
3. After depressurizing the system in accordance with Section 4.2, open the **Port Hole Cover (Fig A #5)** and check that **Actuator Tree Assembly (Fig G #3)** is attached to **Media Actuator (Fig G #2)**. Reconnect if necessary.

6.12 Too much media exits the Nozzle and/or media is pulsing out of nozzle.

1. Check that the **Choke Valve (Fig D #1)** is in full open position (e.g. parallel to pipe). Open if necessary and continue.
2. Check the **Media Feed Pressure Gauge (Fig B #3)** is not set above 3.4 Bar (50 psi), if so, reduce the pressure as necessary.
3. Resume Blasting

6.13 Blast Pressure increases & decreases continuously or Feed Unit exhausts intermittently while blasting:

1. Check for holes in **Twinline (Fig H #4)** and check for air leaks at all fitting connections. Repair, replace or tighten as necessary.
2. Remove **Exhaust Valve Cover (Fig E #4)**, inspect for obstructions, and check inner gasket for rips or any small holes. Clean or replace as necessary.
3. Resume Blasting.

6.14 Panel testing in the non-blasting mode

This procedure will help to diagnose possible component problems on the **Control Panel** and in the Actuator system within the **Pressure Vessel**. This special diagnostic activity should only be performed under the direct guidance of a Sponge-Jet Technical Service Representative.

1. Turn the **Blast Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig B #5)** counter-clockwise to the "off" position by rotating the handle until the handle is removed from the body of the valve.
2. Turn the **Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig B #6)** counter-clockwise to the "off" position by rotating the handle until the handle is removed from the body of the valve.
3. Remove **Port Hole Cover (Fig A #5)** and evacuate enough abrasive media in the Pressure Vessel so that the **Media Actuator (Fig G #2)** and the **Actuator Tree Assembly (Fig G #3)** can be clearly seen.

By following the above procedure when testing the panel and actuator system the auger will not be rotating and the Feed Unit will not be blasting. This will allow the operator to diagnose each component individually. Normal actuator motion is < 90 degrees alternating direction every 1-2 seconds.

The components should not rotate beyond 90 degrees.

6.15 Air flows through Blast Nozzle but with no media in the air stream and the Auger is rotating:

1. Adjust the panel to the **Non-Blasting Mode. (6.5)**

2. Remove top orange output airline on the **Desiccant Filter (Fig I #2)**, depress the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** and check for airflow from top of **Desiccant Filter**, which should be continuous.

6.16 If no airflow is felt from the top of the Desiccant Filter:

1. Replace the **Desiccant Filter (Fig I #2)**, with a spare **Desiccant Filter**, noting the position of the airlines when replacing the filter. It is necessary to switch airline fittings from old filter to new.
2. Re-test for airflow and check for proper motion of the **Agitation Indicator Eye (Fig B #7)**. When operating properly a light pulse of air can be felt exiting from the top of the **Timer (Fig I #3)**.
3. Resume blasting.

6.17 If no pulse of air is felt at the top of the Timer:

1. Check that the **Timer (Fig I #3)** is set properly at .75 for 100L. Reset if necessary.
2. Test for pulse of air, and check for proper motion of the **Agitation Indicator Eye (Fig B #7)** and **Actuator Tree Assembly (Fig G #3)**.
3. Resume blasting

6.18 If no pulse of air is still not felt at the top of the Timer:

1. Remove the 2 screws on face of the **Timer (Fig I #3)** and replace the **Timer**, making sure to note the position of the hoses on the back of the **Timer.**
2. Test the new **Timer** for pulse of air and check for proper motion of the **Agitation Indictor Eye** and the **Actuator Tree Assembly**.
3. Resume blasting

6.19 If a pulse of air is felt at the top of the Timer, but media flow is still not present or consistent:

1. With the **Deadman Handle (Fig H #6)** depressed, observe that the **Agitation Indicator Eye (Fig B #7)** is blinking and appears to be working.
2. If not, call Sponge-Jet Technical Service at 800-776-6435 (USA) or 603-431-6435 for further assistance.
3. If it does appear to be blinking, reduce the blast pressure to "0" bar ("0"psi) on the **Blast Pressure Gauge (Fig B #2)** using the **Blast Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig B #5)**
4. Reduce the Media Feed Pressure to "0" psi by turning the **Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle (Fig B #6)** counter clockwise.
5. Open the **Port Hole (Fig A #5)** cover to the blast pot.
6. Depress the **Deadman Handle (Figure H #6)** and observe the activity of the **Actuator Tree Assembly (Fig G #3)**. It should rotate < 90 degrees in both directions, with motion occurring about every two seconds.
7. If it still does not operate call Sponge-Jet Technical Service at 800-776-6435 (USA) or 603-431-6435 for further assistance.

Sponge-Jet Feed Unit Requirements

Equipment and Air requirements

I.D. = Inner Diameter

O.D. = Outer Diameter

1. Feed Unit

A. Compressor

- 10.6 m^3/min (375 CFM) minimum at 7.6 bar (110 psi) for a #8 nozzle (16mm (1/2")).
- Occasionally a compressor is equipped with undersized outlets. To allow access to full compressor potential, compressor air outlet(s) should be no smaller than the recommended Supply Line diameters below.

Nozzle size determines the volume of air required to drive the media to the surface at a given pressure. The chart below depicts the volume of air required to support three different nozzle sizes at 6.0 bar (90 psi). The minimum compressor size recommendations below include a 50% reserve factor, which is intended to account for the loss associated with friction and some nozzle wear.

Nozzle Size	Abrasive Lb per Min/Hr	Minimum m^3/CFM	Compressor Req. with Reserve
#7 (11mm / 7/16")	6.8 / 408	6.4m^3/225	10.6m^3 / 375 CFM
#8 (13mm / 1/2")	8 / 480	7m^3 / 250	10.6-12m^3 / 375-425 CFM

***Remember the smallest I.D. in the entire system determines the maximum airflow volume for the entire blast system.**

B. Air Supply Hose requirements

1. 32mm (1.25'') I.D. hose up to 61m (200')
2. 51mm (2'') I.D. hose up to 91m (300')
3. 72mm (3'') I.D. hose above 91m (300')

*Use air lines larger than the recommended, whenever possible.

C. Fittings

- With 32mm (1.25") to 51mm (2") I.D. hose, use: (32-38mm) 1.25-2.0" I.D. Universal 4 Lug Air Coupling
- With 51mm (2") and larger use: Boss Fittings

Sponge-Jet Feed Unit Requirements Continued

D. Blast Hoses

Sponge Media abrasive has been successfully blasted through 91m (300') of final Blast Hose. However, when choosing between long Air Supply Line and long Blast Hoses, attempt to keep the Blast Hoses as short as practical. Below are the recommended maximum lengths:

- Up to 15m (50') of 32mm (1.25") I.D. Whipline

connected to…

- Up to 30m (100') of minimum 32mm (1.25") I.D. Blast Hose

which may be further connected to…

- Up to an additional 30m (100') of 38mm (1.5") Blast Hose.

Blast Hose lengths longer than 91m (300') are not recommended.

2. Recommended Tools

6'' Pliers
10'' Channel Locks
Grease gun and grease
10'' Adjustable Wrench
Screw Drivers (Regular and Phillips)
10'' T handle Hex Key: 9/64'' and 3/16''
Wrenches: 1/2'', 9/16'', 5/8'', 3/4'', and 11/16''.
Small Hammer
12'' Pipe Wrench
Pneumatic tool oil
WD-40 or equivalent

4. Recommended Spare Parts (available from Sponge-Jet)

1 Exhaust Muffler
1 Auger Assembly
1 Twinline Repair Kit
1 Automatic Drain Kit
3 ft.-5/32'' pneumatic hose
1 Control Valve
1 Deadman Handle
1 'O' ring for Secondary Water Separator
1 Air Motor
3 Nozzle Washers
3 Hose Washers
1 Timer
3 ft.-3/8'' pneumatic hose
1 Desiccant Filter
2 Exhaust Valve Diaphragm

5. Media Management

Media Management is the way new and used sponge are added together while work is in process for best results and economy. As sponge is blasted and recycled, the sponge breaks down into smaller and more abrasive particles. By adding and mixing new sponge with the used sponge, the result will be that the larger particles of sponge will suppress the dust generated by the fast cutting used sponge. This mixture of new and used sponge is called the working mix.

All blasting applications will require specific consumption analysis. As a rule of thumb:

- Using a 1/2" - #8 Nozzle, 1/2 bag of new Sponge Media abrasive should be added to the working mix every 30 minutes of nozzle blast time.

New Sponge Media abrasive can be mixed with used Sponge Media abrasive in one of two ways.

1. By hand, in a bucket or in media bags, after the used Sponge Media abrasive has been classified.
2. By mixing the new Sponge Media abrasive with used Sponge Media abrasive, prior to classifying, at the top of the classifier. This will allow the classifier to perform the mixing.

Fines

Fines are small particles of contaminant and spent media abrasive. They are removed from the working mix through the classifying process and flow through the bottom port of the Classifier.

Fines can be reused in some circumstances by adding a portion of the fines generated back into the working mix described above. The exact amount of fines reintroduced will be determined by how much dust can be tolerated in the work area.

Many users find other uses for fines. For example, a contractor used silver media on the superstructure of a paper machine to remove paint, corrosion and contaminates. As the Silver Sponge Media abrasive broke down, the contractor saved the fines in 250L (55-gallon) drums. Once a year at this particular paper mill each boiler is shut down for cleaning. Dust levels are not a significant problem inside the boiler, therefore Silver Sponge Media abrasive fines were utilized as a cleaning abrasive within the boiler.

WARNING: Fines should not be reused when working with hazardous substances such as lead paint.

6. Media Uses and Approximate Settings

The settings and descriptions below are approximate. Individual applications and uses will vary.

BP = Blast Pressure
MFP = Media Feed Pressure

Green Sponge Media™

- General contaminant cleaning.
- Soot removal from stone and concrete.
- Cleaning painted surface while providing slight profile for repainting

Settings: BP: 2.1-5.9 bar (30-85 psi). **MFP:** 1.7-3.1 bar (25-45 psi)
Profile Generated: Slight Etch

White Sponge Media™

- Paint removal from composites
- Paint removal on delicate metallic substrates
- Tenacious contaminate removal
- Mold cleaning of baked-on residues

Settings: BP: 2.1-4.1 bar (30-60 psi). **MFP:** 1.7-3.1 bar (25-45 psi).
Profile Generated: Not applicable (de-glossing occurs)

Brown Sponge Media™

- Light paint and contaminant removal
- Clean and profile existing paint for recoating
- Paint de-glossing

Settings: BP: 2.1-5.9 bar (30-85 psi). **MFP:** 1.4-3.1 bar (20 to 45 psi).
Profile Generated: 25-50 microns (1-2 mils)

Silver Sponge Media™

- Paint and contaminant removal on steel
- Paint and contaminant removal on aluminum
- Paint and contaminant removal on concrete, masonry, and block
- General surface preparation activities
- Rust and mill scale removal
- Char removal

Settings: BP: 2.8-5.9 bar (40-85 psi). **MFP:** 1.4-3.1 bar (20-45 psi).
Profile Generated: 63-113 microns (2.5-4.5 mils)

Red Sponge Media™

- Same as silver but generally used on thicker coatings
- Elastomeric coatings

Settings: BP: 2.1-5.9 bar (30-85 psi). **MFP:** 1.4-3.1 bar (20-45 psi).
Profile Generated: 100-150 microns (4-6 mils)

7. Containment

Containment is an integral part of the Sponge-Jet process as with any abrasive blasting. Sponge-Jet Sponge Media is recyclable, reusable and environmentally friendly due to the low volumes of waste and dust generated. To take advantage of these properties, containment must be used to capture and reclaim the sponge.

Under normal conditions, when abrasive Sponge Media is being used, lightweight 6 to 10 mil poly containment can contain the abrasive sponge. More stringent containment may be required when working with hazardous substances and in areas where dust is a critical concern. These types of containment may also require negative air machines to further reduce dust levels inside the containment as well as outside the containment.

When working with hazardous substances always follow local, state and federal guidelines concerning proper containment, containment ventilation and monitoring procedures.

Containment also serves another purpose: it keeps the working area clean from foreign debris. Once the containment has been erected, a thorough cleaning of the contained area should be the next step. This will serve to minimize any foreign debris that, if reused with the sponge media, could clog or jam the equipment. By initially cleaning the area, many unnecessary problems and machinery inconveniences can be avoided.

8. Safety

Operation of the Sponge-Jet system necessitates the use of certain safety equipment. Because the Sponge Blasting System is an industrial abrasive blasting technology, commercial use of the product in the USA falls under the scope and power of OSHA and other local regulatory agencies. Be aware of the rules governing usage in your own circumstances. Certain types of safety equipment are almost universally required.

Proper safety equipment includes but is not limited to:

- Hearing protection
- Eye protection - safety glasses / safety shield / blasting hood or helmet
- Respiratory protection as required
- Gloves
- Safety shoes
- Protective clothing

To ensure proper compliance always follow local, state and federal guidelines. When using Sponge-Jet to remove hazardous materials, other safety issues will arise such as quality of air in containment, quality of air outside containment, and worker exposure limits. Refer to local, state and federal guidelines as situations require.

Figures

Sponge-Jet 100HP and 100HPJ Feed Unit Figures

Figure A

1: Hopper Lid (Optional)
The Hopper Lid prevents any foreign debris from entering the Feed Unit, should be placed on the hopper during Feed Unit operation.

2: Hopper
The Hopper holds the reserve Sponge Media for the Feed Unit.

3: Lifting Lug
The Lifting Lugs are used to properly attach lifting slings to the Feed Unit.

4: Pressure Vessel
The Pressure Vessel is where sponge media is stored during blasting.

5: Port Hole Cover
The Port Hole Cover allows access to the inside of the pressure vessel.

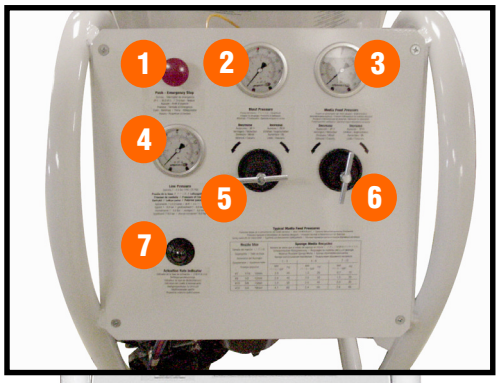
6: Twinline Quick Connect Fittings
The Twinline Quick Connect fittings attach the twinline from the Deadman Handle to the Feed Unit.

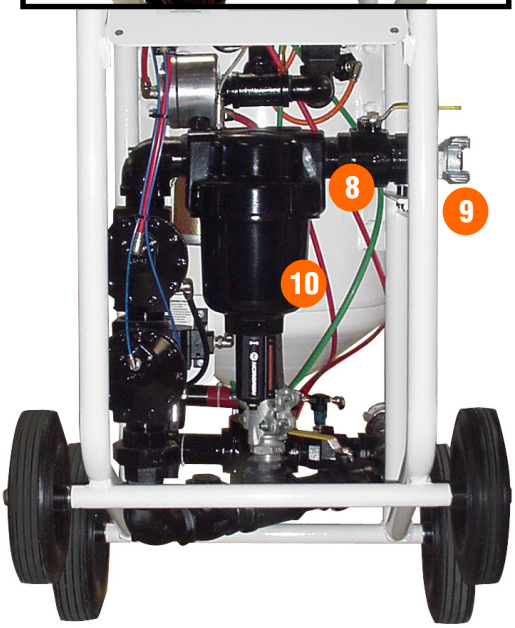
7: Crab Assembly
The Crab Assembly secures the Port Hole Cover, sealing the Pressure Vessel for operation during blasting. The Crab assembly includes one or more Crab Braces and the same amount of nut and bolt assemblies.

Figure A

Figure B

Control Panel





1: Emergency Stop Button
The Emergency Stop Button stops the Feed Unit instantly, when depressed.

2: Blast Pressure Gauge
The Blast Pressure Gauge indicates the amount of pressure exiting the Feed Unit. The recommended pressure for effective coatings removal and optimal media reuses is 6.2 bar (90 psi) or less.

3: Media Feed Pressure Gauge
The Media Feed Pressure Gauge indicates the amount of air pressure being supplied to the Air Motor. This in turn relates to how much Sponge Media that is introduced into the air stream. The recommended pressure for optimal coatings removal is 1.4-2.8 bar (20-40 psi).

4: Line Pressure Gauge
The Line Pressure Gauge indicates the amount of pressure entering the Feed Unit from the compressor. The recommended inbound pressure is 8 bar (120 psi).

5: Blast Pressure Regulator Handle
The Blast Pressure Regulator Handle allows for the adjustment of airflow to the Blast Nozzle.

6: Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle
The Media Feed Pressure Regulator Handle allows the pot tender to regulate the amount of media provided to the airline for blasting.

7: Agitation Indicator Eye
The Agitation Indicator Eye shows the rate at which the Sponge-Jet Actuator Tree Assembly is actuating within the pressure vessel.

8: Main Air Ball Valve
The Main Air Ball Valve starts and stops the airflow from entering the Feed Unit. This device is not a regulation device.

9: Supply Line Connection
The Supply Line Connection uses a four prong “Chicago” fitting on a 51mm (2in), National Pipe Thread (NPT) nipple.

10: Secondary Water Separator
The Secondary Water Separator separates water from the air stream with an 80-micron filter.

Figure C

1: On/Off Control Valve

The On/Off Control Valve serves as the Feed Unit's on/off switch. When the On/Off Control Valve is open, blasting is initiated. When the On/Off Control Valve is closed, the Feed Unit is depressurized and turns off.

2: Blast Pressure Regulator

The Blast Pressure Regulator regulates the amount of airflow traveling through the Feed Unit and out to the nozzle.

3: Control Panel Moisture Separator

The Control Panel Moisture Separator is intended to remove any remaining water or other liquid contaminants from the sensitive control panel instrumentation

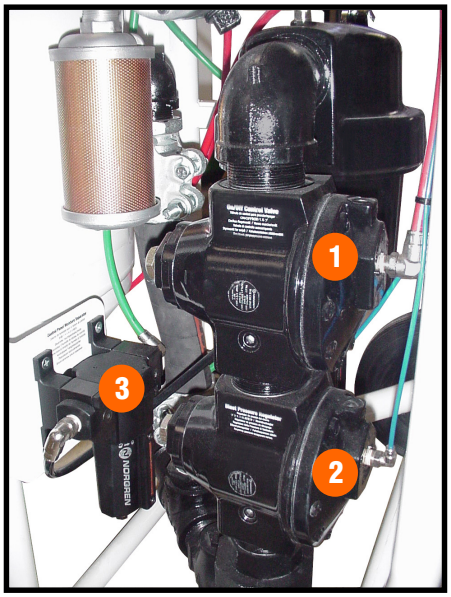


Figure C

Figure D: Lower End

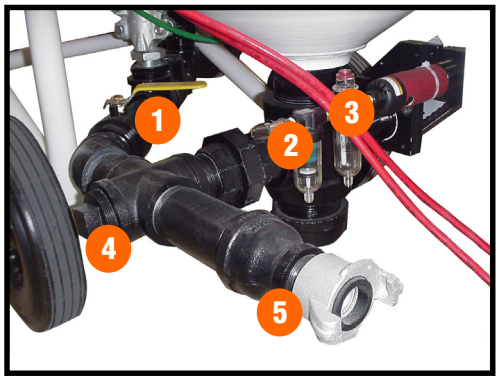


Figure D

1: Choke Valve
The Choke Valve is normally fully open. The Choke Valve, when closed, directs the air stream through the Pressure Vessel and can be used to clean out the Feed Unit. The choke valve in the closed position causes sponge media to quickly exit the Feed Unit.

2: Air Motor Moisture Separator
The Air Motor Moisture Separator, which automatically drains when full, protects the air motor from excess moisture.

3: Air Motor Lubricator
The Air Motor Lubricator injects oil automatically from a reservoir into the air stream.

4: Auger Tunnel End Cap
The Auger Tunnel End Cap allows access to the auger for cleaning purposes.

5: Blast Hose Connection
The Blast Hose Connection is a two-pronged universal Blast Hose connector fitting, which allows for connection from the Blast Hose to the Feed Unit.

Figure E: Exhaust System

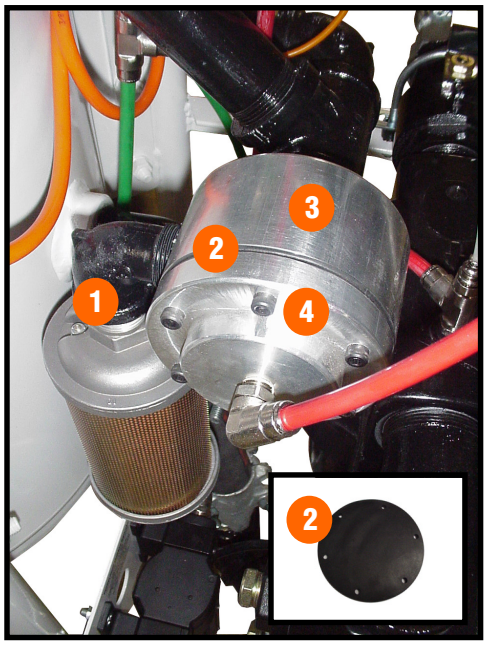


Figure E

1: Exhaust Muffler
The Exhaust Muffler reduces the noise caused by the air exiting the Feed Unit. The Exhaust Muffler must be periodically emptied of Sponge Media and/or other foreign debris.

2: Exhaust Valve Diaphragm
The Exhaust Valve Diaphragm regulates the release of air pressure from the Feed Unit when the Deadman Handle is released.

3: Exhaust Valve
The Exhaust Valve allows air contained in the pressure vessel to escape during depressurization.

4: Exhaust Valve Cover
The Exhaust Valve Cover secures the Exhaust Valve Diaphragm during operation of the Feed Unit.

Figure F: Relief Valve (Optional)

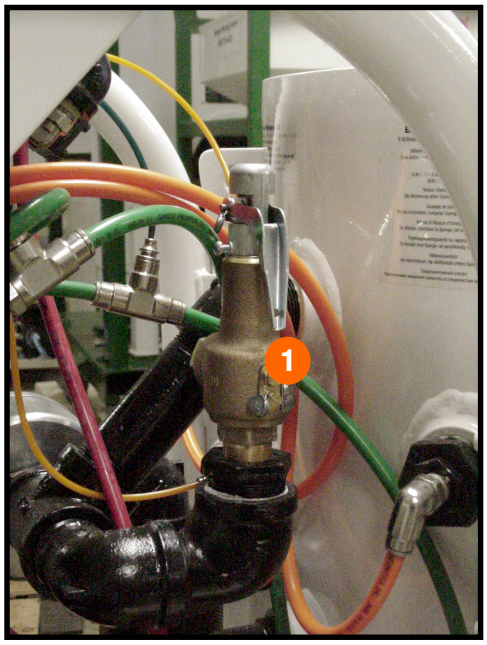


Figure F

1: Relief Valve
The Relief Valve automatically releases air pressure from the pressure vessel when the internal air pressure exceeds 8.6 bar (125 psi).

Figure G: Internal View

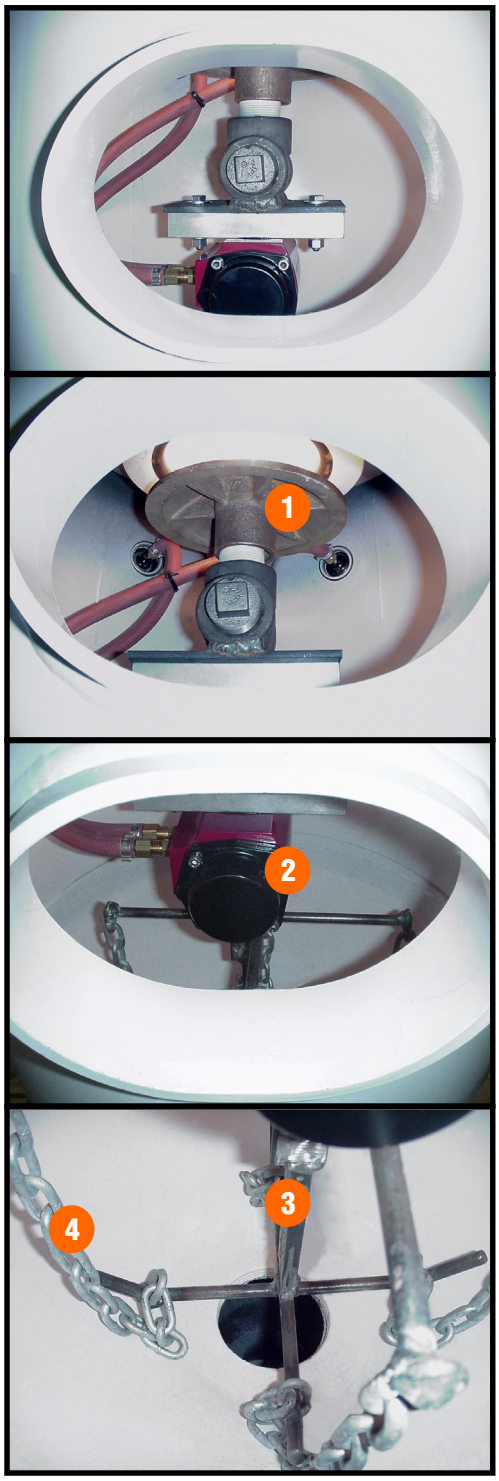


Figure G

1: Pop-Up Valve
The Pop-Up Valve seals the pressure vessel during blasting.

2: Media Actuator
The Media Actuator is a pneumatic motor that turns the actuator tree assembly, inside the pressure vessel. The media actuator assists in providing a continuous sponge media supply during blasting.

3: Actuator Tree Assembly
The Actuator Tree Assembly agitates sponge media in the pressure vessel.

4: Actuator Chain
The Actuator Chain assists in movement of media through the pressure vessel.

Figure H: Deadman Handle Assembly

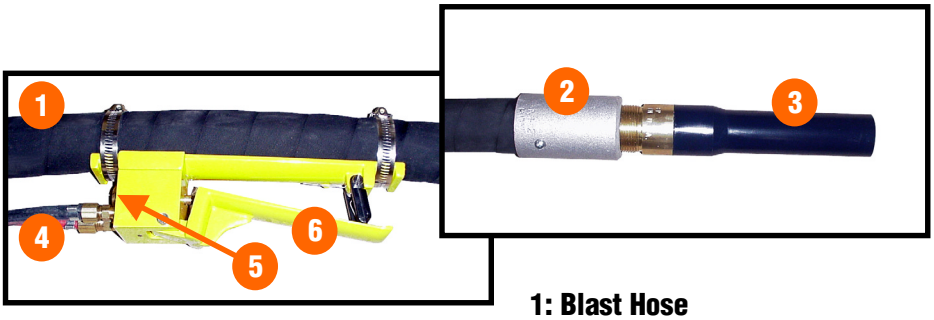


Figure H

1: Blast Hose
The Blast Hose conveys the media from the Pressure Vessel to the Nozzle.

2: Nozzle Connector
The Nozzle Connector connects the Nozzle to the Blast Hose.

3: Blast Nozzle
The Blast Nozzle is an acceleration tip designed to focus the blasting media at a desired location for blasting activities.

4: Twinline
The Twinline flows the pneumatic circuit of air along the Blast Hose.

5: Clean Out Screw (depending on model)
The Clean Out Screw provides maintenance access to the internal components of the Deadman Trigger.

6: Deadman Handle
The Deadman Handle allows for the remote operation of the Feed Unit.

Figure I: Control Panel (Back View)

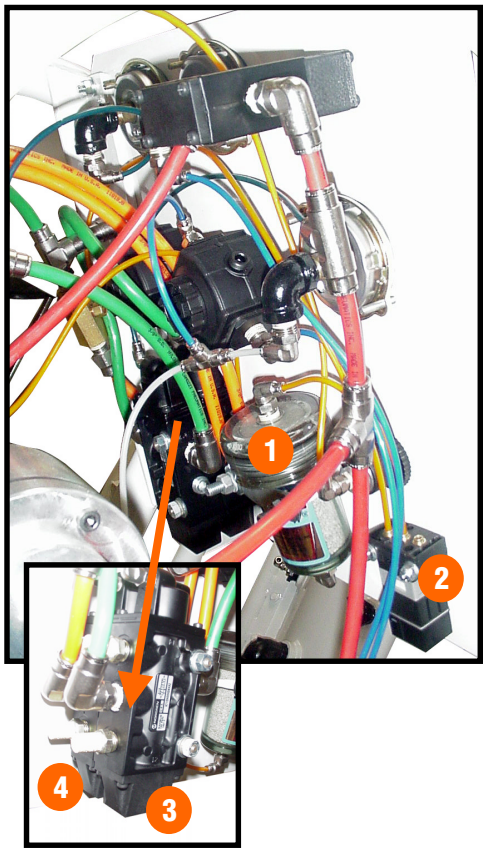


Figure I

1: Desiccant Filter
The Filter removes vapor level moisture from the pneumatic Timer Circuit.

2: Timer
The Timer is a pneumatic timing mechanism that regulates the delay interval of the Actuator's motion.

3: Control Valve (Air Motor)
The Air Motor Control Valve provides the pneumatic signal that activates the Air Motor, which rotates the Auger.

4: Control Valve (Actuator)
The Actuator Control Valve provides the pneumatic signal that activates the Actuator Tree Assembly.

Figure J: Lower End (Left Side View)

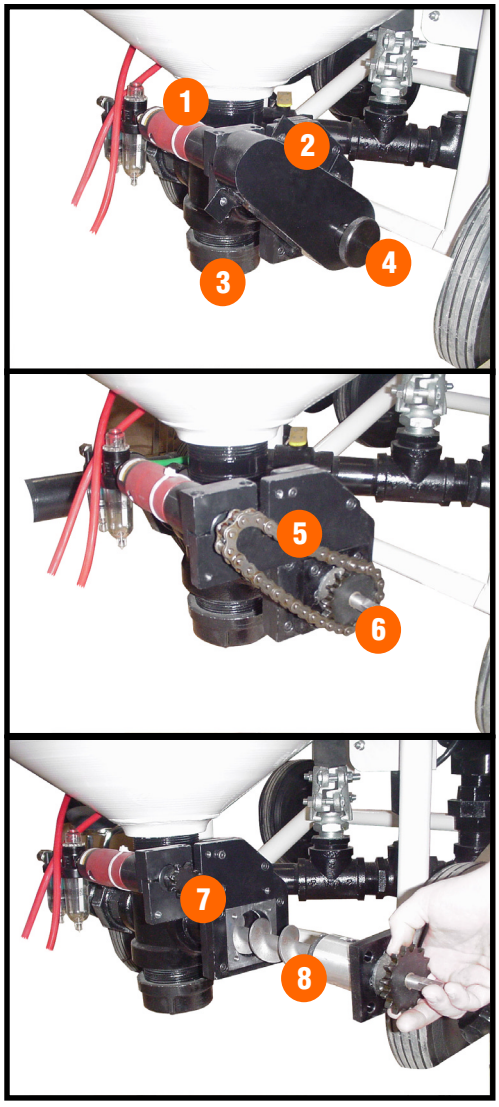


Figure J

1: Air Motor
The Air Motor, through adjustment at the Control Panel (Fig B insert), regulates the air/media mixture by turning the Auger.

2: Auger Chain Guard
The Auger Chain Guard prevents injury from contact with the drive chain.

3: Clean Out Trap
The Clean Out Trap catches foreign debris, not meant to pass through the nozzle. The Clean Out Trap must be periodically emptied of all debris.

4: Auger Manual Rotation Handle
Auger Manual Rotation Handle is used to turn the Auger to check for Auger obstructions.

5: Auger Drive Chain
The Auger Drive Chain, in conjunction with the Auger Sprocket, rotates the Auger Shaft.

6: Auger Sprocket
The Auger Sprocket drives the Auger.

7: Air Motor Sprocket
The Air Motor Sprocket drives the Auger Drive Chain.

8: Auger
The Auger feeds Sponge Media abrasives into the air stream.

NOTES: _____

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